THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1797. [VOL. V.—NO. 715.

☞ VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and felling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

The Cargo of the ſhip Eliza,

Captain Borrowdale, from St. Ubes,

Conſiſting of

11,000 buſhels of Salt.

Wm. WILSON.

N. B. The Eliza is in the river, and ſhortly expected up.

November 2.

William Hartſhorne & Sons

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

30 bbls. Loaf Sugar,

40 do. Prime Beef,

100 dozen long and ſhort Gloves,

They have alſo on hand,

A complete aſſortment of

PHILADELPHIA, MARYLAND, AND SPANISH

BAR IRON,

together with a quantity of NAIL RODS, of all ſizes.

Alex. 11th mo. 2d. 1797.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Dempſey, Harris, & Co.

A quantity of Dry White Lead in caſks, containing 5 cwt. each.—alſo,

Spaniſh Brown, Red Lead, & Yellow Oehre,

Oils and Varniſhes,

Briſhes and Pencils,

With moſt articles in the Drug and Paint line.

October 3. tf

L. & C. POWELL,

Have juſt received per the ſchooner Exchange from Madeira, and now offer for ſale at a low price,

ELEVEN PIPES, NINE HOGSHEADS, AND EIGHTEEN QUARTER CASKS

MADEIRA WINE,

A part of which is London Particular, old, and of very ſuperior quality.

October 7. tf

CHARLES LOVE,

At his Store on King Street, a few doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,

HAS NOW OPEN

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Chiefly of this Fall's Importation, which he will ſell by the piece, or package only, at an unuſually low advance, for caſh, or approved notes at 60 days.——He has alſo a conſiderable ſupply of

Weſt-India Produce,

ſome

New England Goods,

and a quantity of

Whiſkey in hogſheads.

☞ He will ſtore, or purchaſe, FLOUR at the market price.

September 28.

Wm. B. Magruder & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Ainsmack, Captain John Lemmon, from Liverpool, part of their

FALL GOODS.

They daily expect the remainder by the Fair Virginian, from London, which will make their aſſortment very general and complete.

George-town, Sept. 19.

BENNETT & WATTS,

HAVE RECEIVED,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they offer for ſale on moderate terms.

The following are a part.

Superfine Cloaths,

Kerſeymeres,
Swanſdowns,
Second and common cloths, coatings, and plains of every deſcription,
Swanſkin, flannels, and baizes,
Hoſiery, amongſt which are a few dozen German town milled yarn and worſted ſocks,
Florentine ſattin, ſtriped, plain, and twilled,
Ladies' ſattins and luteſtrings of various colours,
Modes, pelongs, farſnets, and Perſians.
Sattin work, and common tambour'd muſſins,
A neat aſſortment of India, book, and jaconet muſſins,
Chintze and calicoes,
Muffs and tippets,
Engliſh, Morocco, and kid ſlippers and ſandals,
White ſattin ſlippers,
Cambricks and long lawns,
Dimities, muſſinets, Marſeilles quiltings,
Diapers, and diaper table cloths,
Bombaſeens, bombaſettes, wildbores, durants, &c.
Brunſwick and fancy cords,
Marſeilles and cotton counterpanes,
Gentlemen's and ſervants' buckſkin breeches and gloves,
Short and long kid gloves,
A handſome aſſortment of black and white ſilk do.
Laces and edgings,
Feathers,
Sattin beaver hats,
Mens' faſhionable Engliſh hats,
Furniture cottons, fringes, line and taſſels,
Iriſh linens and ſheetings, white and brown tickleaburgs.
Britiſh oznaburgs and ſacking,
Ruſſia ſheeting, duck, and ſail canvas,
Drills,
Negro cottons, halfthicks, and kerſeys,
Roſe and duffel blankets and rugs,
Fox colour'd, white and ſpotted ermines,
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs,
Braſs and iron fenders,
Cinder ſhovels,
Bellows's,
Coal hods,
Nails and brads,
Crowley and German ſteel in faggots,
Spades and ſhovels,
Box coffee mills,
A few dozen white and green ivory knives and forks,
Tea trays and waiters,
Pewter in caſks,
Writing paper,
Quills and ink powder,
Engliſh and American playing cards,
Sweeping, ſcrubbing, ſhoe, and horſe bruſhes,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Young hyſon, hyſon, hyſon ſkin, and ſouchong teas, or the firſt quality,
Coffee,
Spinning cotton,
Soal leather, &c. &c. &c.

October 21.

GEO. CLEMENTSON,

HAS RECEIVED,

BY THE SHIP BRUNSKILL, FROM WHITEHAVEN,

Napped Cottons, Plaidings,

Linzey and Jerſeys, Duffels, Silk Rugs, Yarn Hoſe, Oznaburgs, Sacking, Iriſh Linens, Calicoes, Nuns, Oznaburg, and Shoe Threads; Felt Hats, Fools cap and Poſt Paper, Horn and Ivory Combs, Cutlery, Garden Spades, Frying pans, Sad irons, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. Nails, broad Hoes, Earthenware, and Seine Twine.——Which he offers for ſale on moderate terms by the package.

He has alſo for ſale,

GLASS WARE in caſks,

And about 500 doz. QUART BOTTLES.

October 12.

Havanna Sugar, Molaſſes, and Segars.

100 barrels prime quality Sugar,
100 hogſheads Molaſſes,
And a parcel of Segars,

Will be landed this day at our wharf, from on board the ſchooner Mary from Havanna, and will be ſold on very moderate terms. Apply to

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

August 29. tf

FALL GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

IN THE SHIP ALEXMAC, CAPT. LEMMON FROM LIVERPOOL,

An Extenſive Aſſortment of

Woolens, Hardware, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.

Which are ready for ſale on the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers.

☞ They daily expect their

London Goods,

in the Fair Virginian.

September 30.

For Sale by

COATS RIDGWAY,

AT HIS STORE, CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Hollands Gin in pipes and ca

Fre[illegible] Brandy,
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Coffee,
Hyſon and Hyſon ſkin Teas,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Port Wine in quarter caſks,
Molaſſes in hhds. and bbls.
White and Brown Soap,
Coarſe and Fine Salt,
Soal Leather,
Pepper and Allſpice,
London & Philadelphia Porter in bbls.
Claret in boxes,
2,000lb. James River Tobacco,
And a quantity of Coal,

And 30 Quarter-caſks of

GUN POWDER.

ALSO,

A few Dry Goods,

which will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices.

October 17.

WM. I. HALL,

Has received by the Ship Brunſkill,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL.

And many packages that would anſwer the Weſt-India market, entitled to the drawback.

He has alſo on hand,

Hats by the box—coarſe and fine,
Nails by the caſk, from 3d to 20d.
Small boxes of well aſſorted Hardware,
Seine Twine,
Do. Rope,
Brace Rope,
Grind Stones,
Sad Iron,
Crates of Earthenware,
Boxes of Glaſs Ware,

An excellent aſſortment of

Saddlery & Cutlery.

Anvils, Frying-pans, Spades, Grates, &c.

Which will be ſold on the loweſt terms.

Prince Street, October 10.

WILLIAM HODGSON

IS NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Brunſkill from Whitehaven,

AND FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE ONLY,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Alſo Nails of all kinds, Shot, Lead; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 10, & 12 by 16 Crown Window Glaſs; a few pair of elegant Looking Glaſſes; Candles and Soap in boxes, Bottled Porter in caſks, Earthen Ware in crates, Bottled Muſtard in ſmall boxes, Sail Canvas, Carpets and Carpetting; a few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces, with ſuitable wood Decorations, and Hearth Stones; a few complete Patent Kitchen Ranges, with Perpetual Ovens; Anvils & Vices; Grindſtones, and about

5,000 buſhels Fine Salt.

October 20. 1797.

For Sale,

5 very likely negro fellows,

about 22 years of age, have been uſed to plantation buſineſs. For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

At Ravenſworth, Fairfax county.

ALSO,

A quantity of Orchard Graſs Seed.

GEORGE HUNTER,

AT HIS STORE IN FAIRFAX STREET, HAS RECEIVED,

White Ruſſia Sheeting,

Drilling and Ravens Duck, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, which added to his former ſtock of Goods, renders his aſſortment general.

Having ſome time ago adverтiſed thoſe indebted to me to come forward and ſettle their accounts, and ſome of them having failed to comply—I do once more inform them that no further indulgence will be given, as I am fully determined to ſell only for cash, or produce at the market price.

G. H.

September 23. tf

For Sale,

The Schooner

LUCY,

OF BOSTON:

Burthen 116 tons—ſhe ſails faſt, is completely found for a voyage, and well calculated for a ſtock and lumber on deck. She may be ſeen at Harper's wharf.—Apply to Captain Oaks on board, or to the ſubſcriber,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

50 bbls Boſton prime Beef,

10 pipes French Brandy—50 bbls Chocolate—30 barrels ſhaver's oil—100 barrels white and brown ſugars—100 barrels rum—3 barrels vinegar—1 bale Ruſſia ſheeting—1 do. India cotton ſheeting—2 do. tow cloth—20 do. pepper and pimento—5 box gun powder tea—1 do. nutmegs—1 do. cloves—1 do. rhubarb—1 do. opium—1 do. gum myrrh—1 do. aloes—1 do. gum galbanum—500 wt. Peruvian bark.

ALSO,

A QUANTITY OF

Cheeſe, Potatoes, Apples, Cyder, &c. &c.

JOHN G. LADD.

October 24.

The Subſcribers

HAVE FOR SALE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

Muſcovado Sugar in hhds.

and bbls. Loaf Sugar in do. New-England and Weſt India Rum in do. Coffee in hhds. and bags, Sherry and Malaga Wine in quarter caſks, James River Tobacco and Coal, coarſe and fine Salt, a complete aſſortment of Bar Iron, Steel Nail and Spike rods, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few barrels of Beef

in good order.

The Schooner

Dolphin

Will take a freight for Philadelphia or New-York.—Apply to the captain on board, or

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

September 23.

Go. M'Munn & Isaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand as uſual,

Stills of different ſizes,

Waſh, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Beſt Engliſh Braſs do. of different ſizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin meaſures,
An aſſortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ſhip Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent aſſortment of

Strong Copper in ſheets and

bottoms, ſuitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the beſt manner, and ſold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper ſuitable for ſpouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The higheſt price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13. 6mep.

Take Notice,

THAT I forewarn all perſons from climbing over my fences, or going through my grounds on Hunting creek—I will proſecute ſuch as do it in future.

R. T. HOOE.

October 17. 4w

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

FAIRFAX COUNTY,
November 6, 1797.

THE Assembly of Virginia, at their last session, having determined to submit to the voice of a majority of the good people of this Commonwealth two questions, each of which appear to be of no small consequence, inasmuch as they have for a considerable time interestingly agitated the public mind, viz. " Whether a Convention shall be called to revise and amend our present Constitution?" *and* " Whether the Glebe Lands, now held by the Protestant Episcopal Church, have been properly vested therein, or should be taken from that society, and applied to public purposes?"—*The undersigned, having the honor to represent this county in the next Legislature, feel it a part of their duty to republish the proceedings of the last Assembly upon these two subjects, and respectfully to recommend to their Constituents to take the same into consideration, and instruct them how to act on these questions, when they shall be brought before the House.*

ROGER WEST.
AUG. J. SMITH.

VIRGINIA:
IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, the 13th of December, 1796.

WHEREAS petitions have been presented to the General Assembly, from various parts of this Commonwealth, praying for due establishment of some mode, whereby the present Constitution or Form of Government should be revised and amended; and this Assembly deeming it improper for them to act upon the case without a declaration of the public will respecting it, or totally to stifle the wishes of a part of their fellow-citizens,

Resolved therefore, That it be recommended to the good people of this commonwealth, to instruct their Representatives in the next session of the General Assembly, upon the propriety of calling a convention for that purpose, and of ascertaining the manner in which the same should be carried into effect.

H. BROOKE. C. S.

December 13th, 1796—Agreed to by the House of Delegates.

JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1796.

Mr. Andrews, reported from the Committee for Courts of Justice, that the committee had, according to order, had under their consideration the memorial of the Baptist General Committee, and the memorial of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to them referred, and had agreed upon a report, and come to several resolutions thereupon, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was again read, and is as follows:

IT appears to your committee, that at an early day after the first settlement of Virginia, the treasurer and company, whose property the lands thereof were, and to whose disposal they were given by two charters, the one bearing date in the year 1606, and the other in the year 1609, did set apart certain portions of such lands for various public uses, and among others, for churches and glebes in divers parishes.

It further appears to your committee, that the King of England also, after the year 1624, having assumed the sovereignty of Virginia, made similar donations.

It further appears to your committee, that at subsequent periods, private persons from their affection to the church of England bestowed like bounties thereon; that sundry glebes were purchased by vestries of parishes according to law, and that those glebes and churches which have been purchased by the people in pursuance of the laws, were vested in the respective parishes as members of the church of England, and not as professors of any other religious persuasion.

It further appears to your committee, that at the October session of the General Assembly, in the year 1779, being the first assembly after the establishment of the constitution, and composed in part of that House of Delegates, who had a convention framed it,—the temporal claims of the said church were received, corrected, and settled according to the true principles of the then new government, and that it was stipulated and guaranteed that in all times thereafter coming, the several glebes, churches, and chapels—the books, plate, and ornaments and all arrears of money or tobacco, arising from former assessments or otherwise, should be saved and reserved to the church of England; and moreover that the perpetual benefit and enjoyment of all private donations should be saved and reserved to the use of such parishes as might have received them for the better support of the said church and its ministers.

It further appears to your committee, that the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia, which is the same in its rights with the former Church of England, hath from time to time been compelled to assert and vindicate those rights, against the pretensions of other religious bodies, distinct from itself in doctrine, discipline and worship,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in order to put an end to these disputes, it ought to be declared and resolved by the General Assembly,

1. That the contest for the glebes, churches, and chaples, is not of a religious nature, but is to be decided by the rules of private property.

2. That the grants aforesaid from the treasurer and company, and from the king of England, and the glebes purchased by vestries were to the followers of the church in each parish, forming one society exclusively of all other persons whatsoever,

3. That the transfering of the private donations or any part of them, from the support of the Protestant Episcopal Church to that of any other religious order, would be an unconstitutional invasion of right, and would in effect oblige the donors to contribute to the maintenance of tenets, which they either did not foresee, or foreseeing, might not have approved.

4. That all the Glebes, Churches and Chapels, whether purchased or given, being vested in bodies which are capable in law of taking and holding them to the use declared by law, and which actually did take and hold them to that use, it is against reason and the practice of every sect, that those who voluntarily depart from communion with them, should demand a share of their possessions.

5. That it would be usurpation in the Legislature to convert the money arising from the sale of the Glebes, Churches or Chapels, to public necessities.

6. That the Legislative sanction for such a sale would soon grow into a precedent for the constant intrusion of the state, into all things which concern religion.

And 7. That the stipulation and guarantee aforesaid, ought to be inviolably preserved.

The said resolution being again read, a motion was made, to amend the same by striking out from the word resolved to the end thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the contest concerning the Glebes and Churches is not of a religious nature, but ought to be decided by the rules which regulate private property.

Resolved, That the laws respecting this property which have passed since the establishment of this commonwealth, ought not to be repealed, and that the remonstrance of the Baptist General Committee, be rejected.

And the said amendment being twice read, a motion was made to amend the said amendment, by substituting in the place thereof, and of the original report and resolutions, the following:

The Committee for Courts of Justice have, according to order, had under their consideration, the memorial of the Baptist General Committee, and the Memorial of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to them referred, and have agreed upon a report and come to several resolutions thereupon as follow:

Your committee having adverted to sundry laws and resolutions relative to the subject matter of the said memorials, have selected therefrom such extracts as appeared pertinent to the question, for the purpose of exhibiting them to the consideration of the House, in a collective and methodical point of view.

By a special statement, and several resolutions made upon a former occurrence of this subject, to be found among the journals of the House of Delegates, it is asserted, that glebes were originally set apart by the grantees of Virginia—established by the King; or the fruit of private donations, and that they were invested in the parishes as members of the church of England.

The first law relating to this subject, which the committee have been able to see, passed in 1661, which constitutes vestries "for making levies and assessments, "building and repairing churches, provid- "ing for the poor, maintaining the mi- "nister, and managing parochial affairs."

In 1642 it was enacted, "That no minister should be inducted by the governor on a presentation of a parish, until he should subscribe to be conformable to the constitutions of the church of England as then by law established;" And church wardens were in 1661 appointed for the purposes of keeping the church in repair, providing books and ornaments, and collecting dues.

In 1748, vestries are by law directed to purchase glebes where it has not been done, "for the use of the minister and his success- "ors in all times thereafter." And it was further enacted, "that the vestry "should have the sole right of presentati- "on for twelve months after a vacancy "should happen in any parish," and, "that the minister for the time being "should be invested with the temporal "benefits of his parish, and might main- "tain trespass, if disturbed in his posses- "sions"—And thus stood the law until the establishment of our constitution of the year 1776.

At this epoch, your committee pause, and subjoin several remarks, because it is important to understand with precision whether the state of things at the termination of the kingly government, warrants the conclusion of the beforementioned resolutions, "that the glebes had been invested in the parishes."

A parish was never incorporated by that term; it defines a demarcation of limits, and is not technically used as a designation of persons. And vestries, though incorporated in each parish, are no where invested with any species of property, personal or fiduciary in the glebes—The act of purchasing glebes in some cases confided to them being only a naked power, terminating upon its execution. Even their right of presentation was subject to two conditions; 1st. That the minister presented should subscribe his conformity to the constitutions of the church of England; and secondly, That they should present in one year. The governor had in all cases the right of induction, and this he might refuse if the first condition was not complied with—if the second was broken, he had a right to present as well as to induct.

When the minister by the joint agency of the vestry and the governor, or by that of the governor alone, was inducted into a parish, he held its temporalities, independent of all persons, nor could the glebes have been disposed of, by an united act of himself, the vestry, and the parish, and the right of action for injuries done by others to the glebe, was invested singly in himself.

Hence it results that not the vestries, but those from whom the donations proceeded, were the trustees of glebe lands; and these were the original grantees of Virginia—the king—the people—and private individuals; to these fountains therefore the right to the property resulted, whenever the object of the trust failed. The object of the church was, *the Church of England, as by law established.* And so the case stood at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

The constitution of the state established in 1776, declares as a fundamental principle, "That religion can only be di- "rected by reason and conviction, not "by force and violence." And in the same year it was enacted, "That all dis- "senters should be exempt in future from "contributions *to the church as by law es- "tablished*, such excepted, as may be im- "posed for the payment of arrears re- "serving to the said church all glebes, "churches, parish property, and arrears." Thus attempting legally to modify a principle, which has been immediately before, constitutionally and unexceptionably established; and admitting that the church of England, as by law established, existed beyond the reach of a revolution, which had overturned the civil government of England, as by law established, although the mode of ordination—of presentation—of induction, and of tests of uniformity, were necessarily destroyed; and although the essential principles and forms of worship of that church, have gone subsequently under material alterations and modifications.

In 1779, an act passed "to repeal "much of the act for the support of the "clergy, and for the regular collecting "and paying parish levies, as relates to "the payment of the salaries heretofore "given to the clergy of the church of "England." If the law destroyed the *established Church of England*, though vestries were trustees, the object of the trust was annihilated, and the property reverted to the donors. A subsequent investiture of this property by the legislature in a particular sect, admits the failure of the trust, and the reversion of the property to the society, whilst it violates the 4th and 16th articles of the bill of rights.

In the year 1784, an act passed for incorporating the Protestant Church. By this law the minister and vestry, or if no minister, the vestry are constituted an incorporated body, and invested with the title of glebes, churches, and all the property of the *late established churches*, for the use of *the Protestant Episcopal Church*. —This corporation was endowed with perpetual succession—the right of holding acquiring, and alienating property, and of suing and being sued. Its succession was to be preserved by triennial elections on a fixed day.

If any previous investiture of this property had existed, such a law would have been unnecessary, and the interposition of the legislature first to incorporate and then to bestow, evidently discloses an opinion that no corporate or individual title to the property existed; that it belonged to the public, and that therefore the authority constituted by that public, and not by a religious sect, had a right to dispose of it. In disclosing this opinion, the legislature seemed to have lost sight of the private titles of the existing parish ministers, sanctioned by the recited laws, in favor of which the last law contains no reservation; and in pursuing it, to have deviated from the spirit of the constitution. It is also observable that the recited law of 1776, speaks of the church *as then by law established*, whilst the incorporating act, designates it *as a late established church*. No measure affecting the case had intervened between the two laws, except the act of 1779, and the incorporating law of 1784, by the terms *late established church*, is a legislative construction asserting the abolition of the establishment. The incorporating laws therefore, and all subsequent laws in favor of particular sects, are precedents claiming a power in the legislature to re-establish a national church.

The law for establishing religious freedom appeared in the following year. It declares, "that attempts to influence the "mind by temporal burthens tend to be- "get hypocricy—that civil rights have no "dependance on religious opinions"—and enacts, "that no man shall be bur- "thened in his goods on account of his "religious opinions, which shall in no "wise affect his civil capacities."

The incorporating law, and those now existing engrafted upon it, by disposing of, admits the property to belong to the public; and an allotment of public property, by the scale of religious opinion, will evidently affect mankind in their goods, and in their civil capacities.

In the same year an act passed to authorise the election of certain vestries which had been omitted for want of a due promulgation of the law for incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church, rendered necessary, because corporations must be visible to exist, and must preserve a regular succession, to hold property.

In 1786 the law for incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church is repealed—"saving to all religious societies the pro- "perty to them respectively belonging, "who are hereby authorised to appoint "from time to time according to the rules "of their sect, trustees, who shall be ca- "pable of managing and applying such "property to the religious uses of such so- "cieties."

It was soon discovered that this reservation would only secure to religious societies, property held independent of the incorporating law, that being repealed, and therefore by an act in 1788, it is declared, "that the trustees (allowed by the reser- "vation) and their successors, shall be "considered as successors to the former "vestries, and shall have the same pow- "er of holding and managing all the pro- "perty formerly vested in them." As to this, which is the last general law upon the subject, two important observations occur. First—That the terms former and formerly, refer to the vestries existing previous to the revolution, because the vestries under the incorporating law were the last, and not the former, vestries; and hence, that nothing could pass under the act of 1788, except that which was

vested in vestries previous to the revolution. Secondly—That if the origin of the Episcopalian claim is rooted in the incorporating law, its commencement was a legislative disposition of property made public by the principles of the revolution, in favor of a religious sect, so as to influence religion, otherwise than by *reason and conviction*, contrary to the constitution. These two last laws under a verbal impartiality between all religious sects, really design largely and exclusively to endow one.

In the years 1784, 1790, 1792, 1793, and 1794, special laws pulled the legislature empowering the sales of glebes to purchase others—for the purposes of education—for the maintenance of the poor, and in one case for the benefit of the county, in such mode as the court should direct. In the act of 1790, land devoted by a private donation for the purpose of religious worship, is in like manner diverted to another object. These laws admit and assert a legislative right, and assert the insufficiency of any private title.

From a consideration of all these laws, it is apparent,

1st. That previous to the revolution, the vestries were not invested with any property in glebes and churches.

2dly. That subsequently to the abolition of vestries, no mode exists for the presentation and induction of ministers, according to the ancient laws.

3dly. That the legislature have either violated property in their several laws concerning glebes and churches, or devoted public property to the exclusive use of a particular sect.

4thly. That if the laws subsequently to the revolution, confer any thing, those receiving the donation, did not previously possess it, and therefore it must proceed from the common stock—if nothing, the case now rests as it did at the period of the revolution.

5thly. That at this period the donees were the trustees for the several incumbents, appointed under special laws, who were entitled to a life estate, upon the failure of which, after the revolution destroyed those modes, by which the succession could only be brought within the terms of the use, the use ended and the property resulted to the donees; and hence it is unimportant whether the vestries were invested with the trust or not.

6thly. That the sovereignty of the state residing in the people, they succeeded to this benefit, as representing the ancient grantees of Virginia—the king—the social compact previous to the revolution, and private donees, in all cases wherein an heir should not appear.

And 7thly. That if it be an immutable principle, that civil liberty cannot exist in its purity, unless it is allied with religious freedom, it follows that whatever has grown out of an infraction of that principle, or is a legislative partiality to a particular sect, must be held under a defective tenure.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that all laws bestowing the property held or claimed *by the church of England as once established*, upon the protestant Episcopalian sect, ought to be repealed.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the ministers possessed of glebes are entitled to hold the same as private property for and during their lives.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that all glebes not in possession of any minister, or whenever such possession ceases, ought to be appropriated to the purpose of educating poor children, under the direction of the county court, or of trustees by law to be appointed.

And the said amendment to the amendment, being read a second time:

On a motion made,

Ordered, That the original report, with the amendment, and the amendment to the amendment, do lie on the table.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23d, 1796.

The House proceeded to consider the report and resolutions from the committee for Courts of Justice, on the Baptist Memorial, and the several amendments thereto heretofore read and ordered to lie on the table, and the same being again read, a motion was made to amend the first amendment by striking out of the third resolution from the word "appropriated," in the second line thereof, and inserting the following words:—To purposes as the persons resident within the bounds of the parish wherein any glebe may be situated, or a majority of them, may approve;—and the said resolution being twice read,

Resolved, That the further consideration of the report from the committee for Courts of Justice, upon the Memorial of the Baptist General Committee, and the Memorial of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in opposition thereto, together with the several amendments proposed to the said report, be postponed till the next session of Assembly; and that 2,000 copies thereof be printed and distributed throughout the several counties in this commonwealth, for the consideration of the citizens thereof.

(Attest)
JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

Alexandria, November 7.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

To all the Gentlemen SHAVERS (not Barbers) *of this opulent and respectable City.*

I have long considered your calling as a very respectable one, and have really been a good deal surprised that this has not been the general opinion. The great increase however, of late, in your number, as well as the greater publicity with which your trade is carried on, incline me to hope that the eyes of the people begin to be a little opened, and that it is scarcely any longer necessary to transact the business in retirement and obscurity. In short, for a considerable time I have been fired by a laudable emulation to become one of your number, and by exercising the most rigid plan of œconomy, I have at length accumulated the sum of ninety-two dollars and fifty cents. It is true the execution of some parts of the plan I adopted, was rather rebellious to the bodily appetites, and occasionally hostile to some of the nice feelings of the mind; but as I knew the entire subjection, or rather total extinction, of the latter, to be an indispensible pre-requisite of the vocation for which I was fitting myself, I was inflexible with regard to my purpose, and now, thanks to my firmness, I can be as importunate for a pecuniary claim, however small, and yet distressing to the party to pay, as any one.—I can parry a dun with an air contrary to that which betrays real inability to pay, but which rather impresses the claimant with my growing wealth, and consequent importance, and I can laugh at, or turn my back upon, the wretched supplicant who begs for a half-penny, without an emotion of conscience.

I have made, may it please you gentlemen, one or two essays to commence business on my aforesaid capital, or to speak more professionally, I have reconnoitered for a long face or so, that I might try my hand at shaving, but so it is (to leave again the language of metaphor) my essays were defeated from the smallness of my capital. Now, what I would propose, is this, that all the gentlemen shavers, great and small, enter into an association, and have the business entirely conducted under the auspices of some master workman, well distinguished for his ability and experience in that line. Many arguments might be advanced in favor of this plan, but the following is possessed of all the weight of conviction, which is necessary, I think, to justify its immediate adoption, viz. When this association shall become general, then there can exist no rivalry in the business, and the pitiful emolument of 7½ per cent. per month, now current, may with great facility be then augmented to 15 or 20%. Pray take this matter under your speedy and serious consideration. I am ready at a moment's warning to throw in my constituent trifle to the general stock, and beg you to be convinced of my veneration for your useful and honorable trade, and my earnest desire to become

A SMALL SHAVER.

FROM CHARLESTON PAPERS,

RECEIVED BY THE JERUSHA.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 21.

MARRIED,—By the Rev. Bishop Smith, on Thursday evening, Major THOMAS PINCKNEY, late Minister to the court of London, to Mrs. FRANCES MIDDLETON, widow of John Middleton, Esq.

Captain Carnes, of the ship Sisters, from Port de Paix, informs that BARNEY, the *American Frenchman*, had arrived at Cape Francois, with the two French frigates under his command; that no engagement had taken place between the French vessels and a British ship of the line; Barney had been chased by three British ships, but escaped them and got into the Cape.

General Toussaint had summoned Barney to stand trial, as a co-partner of Santhonax, in his dilapidations of the Public Funds, and his flag as Commodore had been given to the commander of the Insurgente frigate.

OCTOBER 25.

Major Pinckney, accompanied by his family, left this city yesterday; he is on his way by land to Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, OCTOBER 20.

Yesterday arrived at Cockspur, in distress, the brig Harriot, of Baltimore, Philip Edwards, master, in eleven days from Port-de-Paix, and five days from land to land.

NASSAU, OCTOBER 6.

On Tuesday last his worship the Judge of the court of Vice-Admiralty pronounced his decree in the case of the American East-India ship Asia, recaptured from the French by the Ranger private vessel of war, of this port, Captain Edward Shearman, who libelled the prize as French property.

His worship observed, that he considered the order of the French Directory to their cruisers as highly arbitrary, contrary to the law of nations and all good faith, and captures made under it, little better than piracies; That in the present case, there had not been that firm possession necessary to divest the right of the original owners; and therefore he adjudged the ship and cargo to be restored as neutral property, upon payment of one-sixth of the true value thereof. This, he said, is the salvage to which the re-captors would be entitled, if the property had been British, and in his opinion, the least that ought to be paid by neutrals.

It appears that his worship the Judge adopted the provisions of the prize act, as the rule of his decision.

KNOXVILLE, OCTOBER 12.

Tuesday the 26th ultimo, the general assembly elected the hon. Andrew Jackson and Joseph Anderson, esqrs. senators, to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 2.

Yesterday morning Sir Robert Liston set out on a visit to General Washington, at Mount Vernon, from whence he intends proceeding to Norfolk.

Sylvanus Bourne, Esq. Consul General to the Batavian Republic, with his lady, sailed from Chester on Sunday last, in the ship Phœnix, for Amsterdam.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 2.

We have authority to announce that about 60,000l. sterling has been awarded by the commissioners and court in London, as indemnifications for spoliations on the American commerce; which sum has been paid by government. The business is in progress for a satisfactory adjustment of all other American claims.

By the Fabius Capt. Desvernes, arrived at this port late last evening, from Havre de Grace, we have received a regular file of the Moniteur, but they are not later than accounts via London. Sailed from Havre August 28.

We are assured that the American commissioners had not arrived when the Fabius sailed, but that orders were issued for their polite receptions whenever they should land on the territory of the French Republic.

[ARGUS.]

Just received from a correspondent in London, an act of the British Parliament passed 19th July, 1797, suspending the operation of the Navigation Act, in regard to foreigners trading to the East-Indies. By this act, nations in amity with Great-Britain are permitted to import into, and export from the British possessions in India, in their own vessels, such goods and commodities as shall be allowed by the Directors of the East-India Company—and the Directors are ordered to frame regulations accordingly. Some extracts from this act will be given in the Argus.

For Sale on a liberal credit,

THE BRIG
Dolphin,

One hundred and thirty three tons burthen, well found, and calculated for the West India trade,

JONATHAN SWIFT.

November 7.

MRS. GRIFFITH,

HAS removed from the Coffee House, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Vivant, in King Street, where she can accommodate six or eight gentlemen with board.

☞ She has a two story Warehouse to rent.

November 7.

A Valuable Tan-Yard For Sale.

ON Monday the 1st day of January next, will be sold to the highest bidder on the premises, a very valuable TAN-YARD in the town of Middleburg, which has been occupied by the subscriber for some years past.—The situation is unexceptionable, and affords to the purchaser an opportunity of extending the business to suit the largest capital employed in that way. Those willing to purchase such property are invited to come forward and view it before the day of sale. The terms of sale will be a part in hand, about one half, and some credit for the residue, but more particular information will be given on the day of sale. Also, will be offered at the same time and place, a quantity of Leather, which will be set up in lots of convenient size, together with a quantity of Bark, and all implements necessary for carrying on the tanning business extensively, and a number of hides now in tan.

JOHN WILSON.

November 7. 2m law

Ladies' Cheap Store.

MILLINERY.
FINE AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. WILLIAMS respectfully acquaints the Ladies that her assortment now consists of the following articles:

Millinery of every description, of the latest and most elegant London patterns.

English Pelong Satins, for bonnets, manufactured purposely to her order; of superior richness to any imported; a variety of colours.

Ribands; a handsome assortment.

Muffs and Tippets, an elegant collection, amongst which are fox, wool, black and silver bear, and the real martin muff.

Straw hats and bonnets, latest imported fashions.

Ladies' Satin Cloaks.

Most fashionable cloak patterns are received; low priced Modes and Persians, for lining cloaks.

Black Lace, a particular well chosen collection.

Ermines of every description.

Thread Laces and Edgings.

Crape, yard wide, a variety of colours; Italian and English feathers, a great choice; beads, Turkey and fancy Gauzes, Tiffany's cheap veils, elegant silver and silk trimmings, fashionable bands and tassels, &c. &c.

Her importation of rich Cloak Satins, rich modes, a variety of fine and fancy articles, with 250 pieces of new patterned Ribands, Mrs. Williams hourly expects per the Nelly and Kitty, from London.

Ladies at any distance, sending their orders may rely on being served same as if present and the articles forwarded with the utmost care by land or water carriage.

From the particular low terms Mrs. W. has laid in her assortment, and selling for the most moderate profits, the Ladies may be supplied with the above articles cheaper than in any store in this city.

Store from London, Lemmon-street, nearly opposite South-street.

Baltimore, October 17.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of window glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellence of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used, and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPPER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant state to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 30. 6w law.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
AN ACCURATE PLAN
OF
The Blockade of Cadiz,
Published by Peter Porcupine,
[PRICE 75 CENTS.]

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ON HARPER'S WHARF,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Jamaica, Windward Island, and New-England Rum; Cognac, Bourdeaux, Peach, and Apple Brandy; Hollands Gin, Whiskey, Molasses, Bohea, Souchong, Hyson skin, Hyson, and Young Hyson Teas; Muscovado and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles in small boxes, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Mullard, Cayenne and black Pepper, Barley in kegs and barrels, Allum and Cadiz Salt, ship, pilot, and fine Bread, and a quantity of empty Wine Bottles, &c.

JAMIESON & BARTLEMAN.

November 4. tf

Lots on Duke Street for Sale.

On the 20th of next month, will be exposed to Public Sale in the town of Alexandria,

Sundry Lots of Ground, lying on Duke and Royal Streets, to the highest bidders for ready money.—A Plan of the lots, with a more particular explanation of the terms, will be made known on the day of sale, by

Wm. HARTSHORNE, Trustee for
ELISHA C. DICK.

Alex. 10th mo. 27th, 1797.

Agreeable to an order of the Trustees of the town of Centerville will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the 1st day of January, 1798, on twelve months credit,

All the Lots now remaining unsold. And if the sale should not be completed in one day, to continue from day to day, until they are all sold.

JAS. LANE TRIPLETT, C. T.

October 28.

A REWARD will be given by the *subscriber*, who may be found at Mr. Hilton's Tavern, for discovering the *person or persons*, concerned in *clandestinely* taking away off Lot, No. —, Cameron Street, west side of the Episcopal Church, in the legal possession of Mr. Taylor, Merchant Baltimore, Brick, Lime, Window Frames, a Frame of House, Lumber, and sundry other articles.

For Mr. Wm. Taylor,
T. H. O'NEIL.

November 2.

Fredericksburg Annual Jockey Club Races,

ARE fixed for Tuesday the 14th, and Wednesday the 15th days of November.

On the first day of the Fredericksburg Races, *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* will be run for, by horses, &c. the properties of the members of the Jockey Club, Four Mile Heats, over the old race course, belonging to Colonel Lewis Willis.——Rules as usual.

On the second day of the Races, *One Hundred and Sixty Dollars*, Three Mile Heats, over the same ground, will be free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the property of a member of this club (excepting the winning horse on the first day.)

On the third day will be run for, a give and take purse, (supposed to amount to near *Two Hundred Dollars*) being a subscription of the town and vicinity, free for any horse, &c. the winning horses on the preceding days only excepted.

Horses to be named and entered on the evening before each race, with Mr. *William Herndon*, accompanied by indisputable certificates of their ages.

The gentlemen of the Jockey Club are requested to pay their Subscription Money immediately to the Treasurer.

LARKIN STANARD,
Treasurer.

October 26.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLDSMITH, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

An elegant assortment of

Steel watch chains & keys.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of

Gold, Jewellery, Silver, plated, and fancy ware,

Which he offers for sale at his shop in King street, opposite Messrs. Patten & Scott's, where he manufactures all kinds of Gold, Jewellery, and Silver ware in a modern stile.

The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

September 23. eptf

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body for a removal of the District Court, now held in the town of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, to the town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun.

August 22. 1w3m

At a Court held for Fairfax County, the 18th day of October, 1797.

Robert Young & Co. Compl't.
against
Matthew F. Bowne and Theodorus J. Hamilton, under the firm of Matthew Franklin Bowne & Comp. and John Mandeville, and Baldwin Dade, Def. } *In Chancery.*

THE Defendants, Matthew Franklin Bowne, and Theodorus James Hamilton, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country:—On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third Monday in December next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house of this county.—and it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants John Mandeville and Baldwin Dade do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands belonging to the defendants Matthew Franklin Bowne and Theodorus James Hamilton, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

October 11. 2m

At a Court of Hustings held for the Town of Alexandria, the 2d day of October, 1797.

Robert Young and Company, compl's.
against
Benjamin Grayson Orr, Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons, James Patten and James Dykes, and Robert Camp, defend's. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeable to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the complainants by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of December term next, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of the above be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Court house of the town of Alexandria.—And it is further decreed and ordered that the defendants Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons; James Patten and James Dykes, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teste)
PETER WAGENER, C. C

October 5. 2m

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 19th day of September, 1797.

Thomas Dams, Jun. assignee of Robert Young and Philip Richard Fendall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company, Compl't.
against
Benjamin Grayson Orr, Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller and Sons, and Robert Camp, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Benjamin Grayson Orr not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house of this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, until the further order and decree of this court

A Copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. F. C.

September 30 2m

For Sale,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A Middle Aged Negro Woman.

She cooks, washes, and irons uncommonly well.—Apply to the printers.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Thursday the 16th day of November next, at the Plantation whereon the late John Ratcliffe, dec'd. resided, at Ravensworth, near Mrs Price's, will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money,

ALL THE STOCK AND PLANTATION UTENSILS,

CONSISTING OF

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, a waggon, a cart, &c.

ALSO

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

VIZ.

Feather beds, and furniture, a desk, chest of drawers, tables, chests, chairs, pots, pewter, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. By or before which day, it is requested, that all persons who have any just debts due them from the said deceased, will make the same known to the subscriber—and those who are indebted, will make immediate payment thereof to

R. RATCLIFFE.

N. B. The lease of the above mentioned Plantation, of two lives, for 165 acres of land, on which are tolerable improvements, is also for sale by private contract. R. R.

October 28. 1wep-2w2aw

THE Subscriber having again engaged in the business of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few sober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either case apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required.

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank head, near Alexandria,
March 28. tf

I HAVE for sale in the town of Dumfries, a house two stories high, in good repair, with a kitchen adjoining the same, a cellar under the house, and a stable on the same lot—it is in a good stand for a store, and is now rented at forty five pounds a year, subject to a ground rent of £10. 4. on a lease forever. Possession can be given the 1st of June 1798, and the terms of sale made known by application at the Post office in Dumfries, or to me at Boyd's hole, in King George county, Virginia.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to pass a law, forbidding that any person who is a member of any of the Abolition Societies, (as they are termed) or others, whose general conduct indicate them to be busy and active persons in alienating, by any means whatsoever, slaves from their duty, should be eligible to serve as a juror in any cause whatever, in which the right of master and slave, on the subject of emancipation, is involved, and that if any person should be summoned by the sheriff, as a juror in such case, who the party interested as master, shall suspect, and cannot otherwise ascertain to be of that party, the said person, so summoned, before he shall be permitted to serve as a juror, shall be compelled to answer the interrogatories of such interested person, or party touching the facts, on oath, from which the court, before whom such person stand, shall determine, &c.

September 14 3

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to pass a law, for amending an act, entituled, "An Act, to reduce into one, the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes," passed in 1795, by increasing the penalties therein inflicted on certain offenders, and to provide a more summary way to collect said penalties; and that if such person or persons, on conviction, do not pay down, or give security for the payment thereof in three months of the said penalties, that such offenders shall be subject to corporal pain, or imprisonment, according to the degree of his or her offence. And further, that such as in public assemblies make speeches, or other ill conduct, which in any manner (in it effects) hath a tendency to alienate slaves from their duty, or otherwise to injure their masters, shall be considered as offenders against the said law, and that penalties and punishments may be inflicted on such, adequate to the injury that might arise from such proceedings.

September 14.

To the Humane.

ON the 27th of June last, a lad named GABRIEL SISTARE, left Belville, on the Ohio, near Marietta, with an intent, it is supposed, of going to Alexandria, and from thence to sea, and has not since been heard of. He is about 15 years old, of a dark complexion, somewhat marked with the small pox. Whoever possesses any information respecting him, or can afford him any assistance in returning to his friends in this place, and will inform the subscriber thereof, shall receive ample compensation for their trouble or expence, and the grateful thanks of an anxious family.

JOHN SISTARE.

New Lond[illegible], October 19, 1797.

Take Notice,

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, for leave to establish a ferry from my land in Alexandria, to the Maryland shore.

JESSE TAYLOR.

November 4.

LOST,

At the late Fire in Riddle's Alley,

Two Fire Buckets,

Marked J. Wise—The numbers are not recollected, but supposed to be 3 and 4. Any information respecting them may be given at this office.

October 4.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has *again* commenced business at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

He has now in forwardness several NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finished at a very short notice, agreeably to the Purchaser's fancy, having a number of steady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his business *Extensively*.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *First Eminence*, and erected suitable workshops, he is enabled to finish his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Descriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June, 10. tf.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the ship Pomona, from Oporto,

TEN PIPES, TEN HHDS. & TWENTY QUARTER CASKS OF

PORT WINE,

of vintage '92, and of an excellent quality.

Also from Lisbon,

FIFTY QUARTER CASKS

DRY LISBON WINE,

which they now offer for sale at their warehouse on King street.—They have on hand Madeira wine in pipes, Lisbon do. in do. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks, Port do. in bottles, old Rum in hhds. and barrels, and a quantity of well assorted barriron.

FOR SALE,

THE lease of the valuable premises whereon I now live, being a part of Brissoe's tract, lying in the county of Prince William, about twenty miles from Dumfries, and thirty six from Alexandria and George town. The tenament in good order, the title for fifty years yet to come indisputable, the rent low, and a sufficient support of wood land for the term; the shifts from three to four years sufficient for the culture of six or eight hands. For terms apply on the premises.

SAMUEL WATSON.

September 5. tdf

I WISH to sell a tract of land near Centerville, in the county of Loudoun, containing between 8 and 900 acres, the soil is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco and more than three fourths covered with valuable timber. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN KEENE.

Loun county, Virginia,
August 17. 12awtf

Wants a Place,

A WOMAN who is capable of taking charge of a family, and can come well recommended. —— Apply at the Mirror Printing Office.

October 28 tf

A FEW BALES OF

Blankets, Flannels, and Coarse Woolens,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN GILL.

October 28.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body, to increase the toll of my bridge at this place.

THOMAS MASON.

Colchester, Sept. 10.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, Jun.

[illegible] August 28, 1797

BLANKS,